A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF THE

BRITISH NATION.

Cuelday, August 19. 1707.

the Revolution in Naties, without this general Observation—The World Seems tyr's of the French role; the general Revolt of the City of Naties, seems to have a great many things in it Parallel to our Revolution here; the People were Bullied, Tyrannis'd over, Pilled and Polled, French Insolence had driven them to all Extremities, and as soon as an Imperial Army did but march towards them, that they had a safe handle to take hold of, like one Man they lay hold of Victory and Deliverance, 200000 People they tell us run out of the City of Naples to meet the Imperial Army.

Liberty is the Darling of Homane Nature, People may indeed be Debauch d into the Snares and Bundage of Tyrannical Government, and these Arts may exercise a force upon Nations for a time, but the Bud is generally the same, the People always flie in the Face of the Oppressor, and the Yoke of Tyranny is but transfest and variable.

Oppression may indeed last for a Scalon, and the Enemies of Peace may Insult for a while, but Liberty always finds Time and Instruments some time or other to recommend her self to the World, and so Nation in the World, however Bigotted, however Sold under the Bondage of their own Customs, but first or last have taken Arms for Liberty, Dethron'd their most facred Tyrants, and laid the Foot of Law upon the Neck of Power.

One of the great Testimonies of the Divine Anthority of the Scripture is, that it commands, and encourages to every thing that is in it self Good, and that tends to the general good of the World, whether consider d as Nations or Men, as well of things

Moral

Moral, as things adequated and fuited to Hamane Nature, and the Felicities of Life; so it is a most unanswerable Testimony of the Justice of the present War, and the honest Defigns of the present Confederacy, viz. That all their Aim, all their End, all the Methods they surfue in their Conquests, is the good of Nations, the Liberty, Peace, and Prosperity of People, Liberating and Delivering the feveral Kingdoms and Countries they Conquer, from the Oppressions of the Cruel, and the Bonds of the Perfe-cutor — And as this in general is their Praclice, it is Evidenc'd by the eager delires, with which the People of almost all the Nations they recover, thou to embrace them. as Deliverers, and Refferers of them and

their Pofferity.

Let any one but look Impartially upon the different times, when the feveral Nations feiz'd upon, by the Ambition and Encroachments of France, were first Subjected to that Usurpation, and compare them with the Time when they have received in Releafe, and let them but obierte the different Countenances of the respective Nations-We read of no joyful Acclamations, no fine Speeches of the Burgraves, no Solemn Processions of the Clergy, or Formalities of the Burghers, to meet and Congratulate the Fren:b Generals, when they took Pofferion of the Low Countries; no publick Application of the Nob livy of the Durchy of Miltion of the Noblicy of the Durchy of Millain to Prince Vaudemont, to continue in the Interest of Ibitio V. The City of Nation and no Publick Rejoycings at the responsion of the French Vice Roy; all we find in those Cases is the sham-Joy, and Pageautlike appearance of the State. It is far as is directed by the Hand of Authority, and which the People cannot avoid, a fort of a Mock mirth, or a show of Ly, rather than a real Rejoycing — All you that in those times, which has its real Rife or Beginning in the People of the respective Countries is Remonstrances of inability to pay Taxes Pe-Remonfrances of inability to pay Takes titions against Oppressions, and Compasints of intollerable Burthens.

But when after the Battle of Amelles, Victorious Marlborough appear d un the Frontiers of Flanders in a condition to protest them; how did all the Cities run with

their Keys! How did they embrace their Dediverer; what Processions, Acclamations, what Declarations of Burghers, fine Speeches, Voluntary Submiffions, Compliments, and Careffes did every Day produce from the Cities? Haw did they run before they were fent to, and come before they were call'd; what Honors did they every where prepare for their Deliverer, and how were all the Generals, and even the whole Army wellcom'd and embrac'd, on the other hand, with what Contempt did they dilmiss the French Troops, how rejoyce in their overthrow, and help on their Defruction on all occalions; to fay they would alway Jubmit to the Conqueror, does not answer the Case, I am not denying that for such open Cities as Brussels, Bruges, Gbent, Malines, Lovain, We. muft do fo ; but I am noting the difference of their Behaviour, how one is the effect of their Circumftances which they cannot help, this their meer choice and the Product of their Wills, on a neefficy they fusing to the other, a Prosperity they rejoyce in

With what eagerness did the Dutchy of Millain part with the French Garrisons; how pyfully did they open their Gates, to the first Tought 1997 ere Detach'd from the German Army, after the Battle at Turin; and how chearfully block up the Citadel where the French had a Garrison, tho' at the hazard of the Destruction of their whole

City And Just thus pow we find it in Vants, they have indeed upmitted to the Toke of French Power, and in the Circummances things were in at first they could do no other things were in at first they could do no other things were in at first they could do no other things were in at first they could do no other things were in at first they could not be expected; and how things were in at first they could do no othey it could not be expected; and how
have they done it, curb'd by French Garritons, and a d by Soldiers, they have been
tollied to the down under a Superiority of
Power, submitted to the necessary of their
Affairs, but as to their inclinations, they
appear d at all times to be for Liberty, and
the enjoyment of their Trade, Privileges,
and Antient Prospectry, and therefore as
soon as ever they see a Power able to protect
them, they immediately discover what was
always before in their Power and the whole
City runs out to meet, congratulate, and
entertain their Deliverers.

been in Spain, had not the Power of France, and the no extraoadinary Policy of the Confederates Measures there, unhappily more than once forc'd them to quit the Protection of those, that most early appear'd for them.

But Aill my Observation is juff; the Cities of Barcelona, Suragoffa, and Valentia, with what different j. y did they receive the Arms of King Chules, and the now Conquerors Duke of Eerwick and Orleans, when the Barl of Peterborough enter'd Valentia, the whole City came out to Congratulate them, the Magiffrates in a Body make a Prefent if 50300 Piffoles, and raise a Regiment of Horse for his Service at Sarrage Ja; what Acclamations, what Pageants did they make, what Gaiety did the whole City put

View both there Ciries at their being recover'd from King Charles, the one is Fin'd and Pays a great Sam to commute for Defiruttion, muft have its Walls demolish'd, and a Citadel built to Subject it to the Power it now falls under ; and as to Sarragoffe they are difarm'd and is'd with Rigour, excessive Sums rais'd on them, and their Burghers Executed for concealing their Arms; the Reason is plain, one is a Government over their Bodies, the other a Government in their Hearts; King Philip is the King of their Forc'd Subjection, King Charles the King of their Voluntary Submillion ; this Rules their Hands, that Rules in their Affections - And why is all this, but because one Rules by Power and cruthes their Nation with his weight; the other brings Liberty and Law, restores Right and Justice to its old Channels, and fets the Conflication upon its own proper Foundation, and thus it is in the whole State

of the prefent War. And from hence it is that I lay, the whole World at this time feems weary of the French Yoke, and I need not except here the very Subjects of the French Government itfelf, who, the indeed by the prefept accurate Management of the French King, they have been brought perfectly to succumb under their Milery, and feem to make it natural to them, yet as they have never yet had a Deliverance in view, they have not had op-

And thus I make no doubt it would have portunity to confult Flesh and Blood, nor to exercise the Light of Nature, and put the helping Hand to their own Deliverance ; but when the Chain is aree knock'd off, and the People let at Liber. r to Att, I make no doubt but Reason will return to its Exercic, and Nature will certainly dictate to them as it has done to all the World, that People were not made to be the Slaves of Arbitrary Tyrants and Government, which was ordain'd of GOD, was not Infituted to Oppress, Deftrey, and Subject Mankind, but to chablish Justice, protest Property, preferve Liberty, and make People Happy.

Nor is it to be doubted, but when the People of France thall fee this, and a way open to defend it, they will not be fo unlike all the reft of Humane kind, as not to accept of Liberty and improve it-What we have feen among the poor Camifars, and the Refugees of the Cevennon, is a Demonfira. tion of what may be expedded.

But I am ask'd a question here, which I confess is something nice. .

We are very glad to bear of this Success in Italy and Provence - But thefe are all Papifis, and this is but pulling do one Tyrant by enother ; Pulling down the House of Bourbonne so set up the House of Austria, who, if he sould be made as Great as once it was would be as dangerous to Europe, and to Liberry, and to the Protestant Religion as the other; what is all this to us ?

Tho' perhaps my Answer to this may be longer hereafter, yet I hall fay this to k now; 'tis true, thele are Papiffs againft Pa. piffs-But as I have often noted, this is a War of Liberty, not a War of Religion, the Princes of Europe are Confederated for Pulling down a Universal Tyrant, for Papirts Love Tyrangy no more than Protestants.

As to making the House of Austria too reat, I am for recommending that to the King of Sweden - But our prefent Bufinels. is to pull down Tyranny, to pull down not the Man but the Tyrant, not the King of France, as King Lewis XIV. but the King of France, as the general Oppreffor of Enor any Emperor or King, nay, tho' he were a Protestant, proves likewife too great fu